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BCStats

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October 2007
Issue: 07-2

Small Business Quarterly ◆ 2nd Quarter 2007

- Employment in all British Columbia businesses climbed 3.0% in the second quarter compared to the same period in 2006. At 1.4%, small business employment grew at a slower rate than that of larger businesses (+4.0%). Among small businesses, the strongest growth was in businesses employing between 20 and 49 people (+3.3%).

- The number of self-employed in BC climbed significantly (+7.9%) in the second quarter. Strong growth of 11.3% in the number of self-employed without paid help continued to exceed that of self-employed with paid employees (+3.4%).

- The number of small businesses in BC (excluding self-employed persons) increased in the second quarter (+1.7%) compared to the same period of last year. Robust growth in businesses with fewer than five employees (+3.1%) offset a 1.5% drop in businesses with 10 to 19 employees.

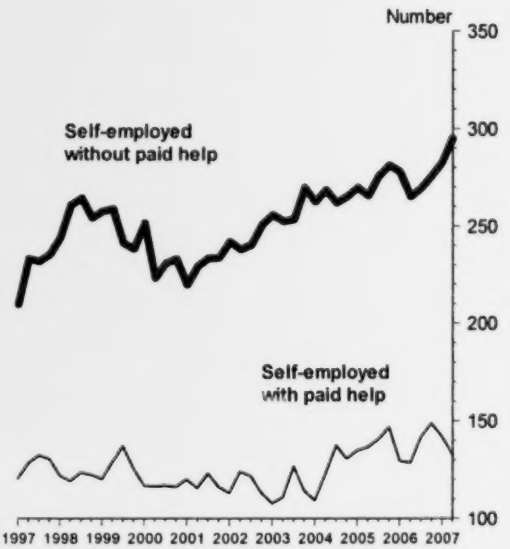
- New business incorporations continued to expand, climbing 1.5% compared to the second quarter of 2006.

- Consumer bankruptcies fell 8.1% from the same quarter of last year. Business bankruptcies also continued to slide, experiencing a substantial decrease (-19.5%).

- The value of industrial building permits issued in BC declined (-20.3%) in the second quarter. Sharp drops in permits issued in Vancouver were a big part of the decline with permits falling 31.0%, easily offsetting a similar increase in Victoria (+30.3%). On the other hand, commercial permits in the province experienced a substantial jump (+38.0%), backed by a 66.0% surge in Vancouver.

- The number of chartered bank business loans in BC continued to climb, jumping 14.7% in the second quarter compared to the same quarter in 2006. Those valued at less than $200,000 dropped 10.5%, while those valued between $200,000 and $500,000 rose 16.3%.

Most of the increase in self-employment over the past decade had been among those working without paid help

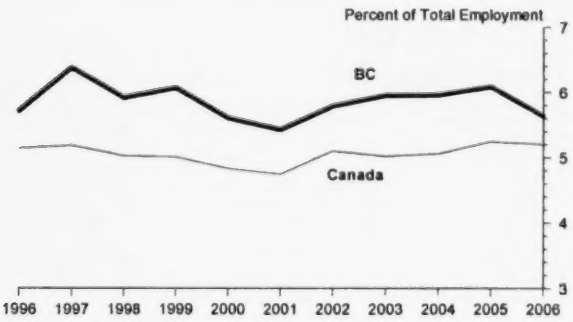


***Notice to Readers**: Please note that this will be the final edition of the Small Business Quarterly. Some of the data contained in the Small Business Quarterly are available in BC Stats' Business Indicators report as well as the annual Small Business Report, which can be found in the publications section of our website at http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca*

Multiple Job Holders in BC

Out of Canada's total workforce of approximately 16.5 million people, a substantial 857 thousand have another job in addition to their main one - they moonlight. Throughout the 1980s and early 1990s the incidence of British Columbians working multiple jobs escalated at a rapid pace. Over the past decade, the growth rate of moonlighting in the province has slowed, but has grown at a pace similar to that of overall employment, indicating that it is still a reality for many British Columbians. Since 2000, the percentage of total employed in BC that were multiple job-holders has fluctuated by only half a percentage point, remaining between 5.6% and 6.1%. Despite its relative stability, BC's rate is still higher than that of Canada as a whole, whose rate has ranged from 4.8% to 5.2% since the beginning of the decade.

Moonlighting rates remain stable over the last decade



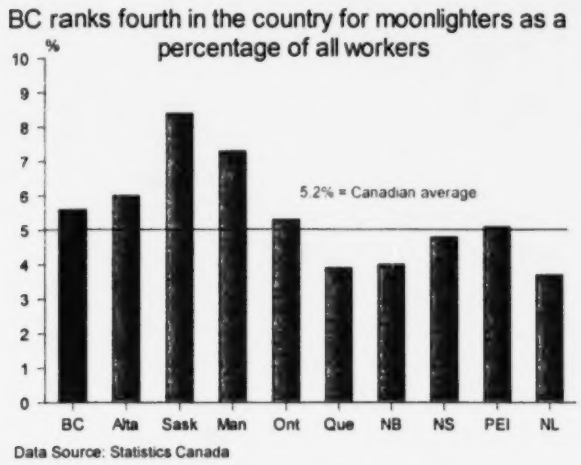
Data Source: Statistics Canada

People have all sorts of reasons for taking a second job. Some may work multiple jobs simply to meet everyday living expenses, or to earn extra money to save or pay off debt. However, financial reasons are not always the only explanation. Some may do it as a stepping stone to a career change, gaining new experience before making a full switch, while still others may do it for professional growth or even personal enjoyment. Not surprisingly, many multiple jobholders are self-employed in their second job. Entrepreneurial-minded people are likely to aim at moving away from paid employment and into self-employment altogether. Entrepreneurs may sometimes find their lives split between seemingly incongruous businesses. Some may intentionally turn a hobby or interest into a moneymaking venture, while others may see an opportunity for a side business and seize it.

How does BC compare to other provinces?

As in BC, moonlighters in Canada as a whole remain as common today as they were a decade ago. In 2006, approximately 5.1% of all Canadian workers were multiple job-holders. Although British Columbia had a higher percentage of moonlighters than the Canadian average last year, it ranked fourth in the country. BC was close to par with Alberta (6.0%) and behind only Manitoba (7.3%) and Saskatchewan (8.4%) in terms of the share of workers holding more than one job.

The incidence of moonlighting is not a phenomenon unique to the western provinces. More and more Canadians across the country are working more than one job. Indeed, British Columbia's five-year growth rate of 18.8% between 2001 and 2006 is slightly lower than that of the national average (+20.9%) over the same period. Quebec (+29.7%), Newfoundland & Labrador (+29.0%) and Ontario (+24.3%) saw greater growth in the number of moonlighters than BC.



Usually, provinces with higher unemployment rates also tend to have the smallest percentage of moonlighters. This is not surprising since it corresponds that in a province where it is more difficult to find employment, it is also less likely that workers will hold more than one job. The one exception is Prince Edward Island, which had the second highest rate of unemployment in 2006, but was also close to the Canadian average in percentage of multiple jobholders.

Self Employment

Given the connection between entrepreneurialism and multiple job-holders, one possible component contributing to the prevalence of moonlighters in BC is the comparable rise in self-employment. Self-employment has been rising at pace similar to that of multiple jobholders and much faster than that of employment as a whole. BC experienced a slight decrease (-0.5%) in self-employment between 2005 and 2006 as the number of self-employed slipped from 415,800 to 413,700. This coincided with a 3.5% increase in overall employment in the province. One possible explanation for the decline in self-employment is that, given BC's tight economy and recent labour shortages, some self-employed workers are making a move into the employee workforce.

Despite the stall in self-employment growth last year, the overall picture has been notably positive in recent years. Between 1996 and 2006, there was a 38% increase in self-employment in the province. As in the incidence of British Columbians working multiple jobs, self-employed in BC as a percent of all employed has remained relatively stable over the past ten years, ranging from 18% to 21%. Like moonlighting, the rate of self employment slipped between 2005 and 2006 (down from 20% to 19%).

Another possible factor in the prevalence of moonlighting is the increase in number of people working part-time jobs. Some people who work only part-time may need to supplement their income with a second part-time job. The percentage of people working part-time hit a record high of 23% in 2002 and by 2006, it had declined to 20% but still remains relatively high.

Younger, female British Columbians account for larger proportion of moonlighters

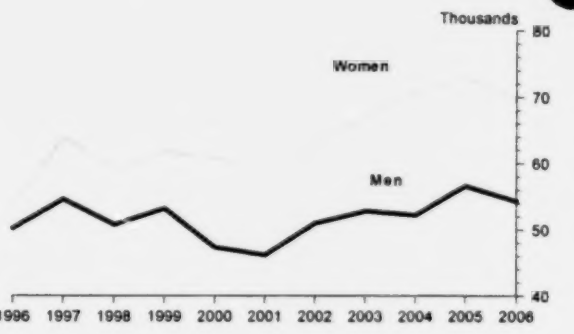
While there is no specific profile of a typical moonlighter, there are some ways in which multiple job-holders differ from the average worker in British Columbia. In BC, the highest rate of moonlighting was among those in the 15 to 24 age range (6.9% in 2006), while older workers, 45 and over, were the least likely (4.9%). The higher rates among young people may be due to difficulty in finding full-time, well-paid employment. It is also likely that young people who are students are more prone to working multiple part-time jobs during the school year.

As previously noted, as a percentage of all workers, moonlighting has been relatively stable since the beginning of the decade; however, some shifts are apparent among certain age groups. Despite the continued lower likelihood of moonlighting among older workers and higher likelihood among younger workers, the gap has been narrowing in recent years. In 2000, just 3.5% of workers over 55 were working multiple jobs. By 2006, the share had grown to 5.1%. Over the same period, among workers aged 15 to 24, the share slipped from 7.6% to 6.9%.

One possible reason for the rising incidence of moonlighting among older wor. :rs may be related to retirement. Many of those who have retired or semi-retired from their professions seek alternative sources of income and livelihood that offer them the flexibility. Of course, it remains to be seen what sort of effect the loosening of mandatory retirement regulations will have on the employment and self-employment of older British Columbians.

Moonlighting is more common among women than men. Over the last decade, the number of women working at two or more jobs has increased at a faster pace than that of men. Women in BC remain far more likely to hold more than one job than men. In 2006, 6.7% of working women held two or more jobs, compared to 4.7% of men. These percentages translated into larger absolute numbers as well, as female moonlighters outnumbered men by over 15,200 last year.

Fewer men work multiple jobs than women



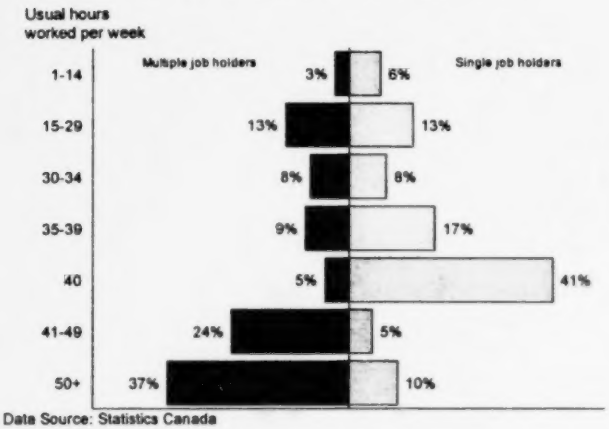
Data Source: Statistics Canada

Longer work weeks

Not surprisingly, those who work more than one job tend to work more hours than single job-holders. There is a substantial difference between multiple job-holders and single job-holders in terms of the usual number of hours worked per week. On average, moonlighters have longer work days than their one-job counterparts. While a significant share of moonlighting workers work in excess of 50 hours per week (40%), only 17% of those working only one job work such long hours. For Canada as a whole, the group of long working moonlighters represents an even larger proportion, with over 41% averaging 50 hours or more per week.

The disparity between workers in terms of hours worked per week has remained comparatively unchanged over the last five years and could result from a myriad of reasons such as types of jobs held by workers, self-employment and the motivations behind the decision to work multiple jobs.

Moonlighters tend to work longer hours



Data Source: Statistics Canada

In what industries do BC's moonlighters work?

Last year, most (87%) multiple job-holders in British Columbia worked in a service sector industry.[1] Within this group, 19% were in the health care & social assistance services classification. Retail & wholesale trade (18%), educational services (12%) and accommodation & food services (11%) were the other largest industries in the service sector. Of the workers who were occupied in a goods-producing industry, moonlighters tended to work in manufacturing or construction.

British Columbia's numbers are similar to those for Canada as a whole. Nationally, there is a slightly smaller proportion of moonlighting workers in the service sector (85% versus BC's 87%), but the breakdown of industries within the service sector is fairly similar in terms of their share of workers. One notable difference between Canada and BC is that agriculture is more significant at the national level, with a 20% share of goods-producing multiple job workers (compared to only 16% in BC). Also, more moonlighters work in accommodation & food services in BC than in Canada as a whole.

Each province has a different industrial composition and this is a probable component in the different rates of moonlighting. Since the Prairie Provinces have the largest agricultural industries in the country, it stands to reason that they would have higher than average rates of moonlighting. Similarly, in British Columbia, demographic components such as the province's high percentage of people over the age of 65 can contribute to a greater need for health care workers, which is a common moonlighting industry. Also, since BC's cost of living is higher than that of other provinces, there may be more pressure for people to take on second jobs for financial reasons.

Looking ahead

Despite the slight decline in the number of moonlighters last year, it appears likely that the incidence of people working more than one job will remain a reality in the years to come. Moonlighting can be lucrative for those in it for the money and with the province's strong economy, the high cost of living and entrepreneurial opportunities, the decision to moonlight could very well remain a viable option for some BC workers.

[1] The industry specified refers to the main job of the multiple job-holders.

Recent Feature Articles Listed by Issue Number

07-2: *'Multiple Job Holders in BC'* (released Jun 2007)

07-1: *'BC's Entrepreneurs'* (released Jun 2007)

06-4: *'Head Offices in BC'* (released Apr 2007)

06-3: *'Female Enterprise in British Columbia'* (released Dec 2006)

06-2: *'Regional Outlook: BC's Northeast'* (released Oct 2006)

06-1: *'Now Hiring: BC's Labour Well Running Dry'* (released Jun 2006)

05-4: *'The Business Gateway'* (released Mar 2006)

05-3: *'BC Restaurants: An Industry Overview'* (released Dec 2005)

05-2: *'Effects of Canadian Dollar Mixed for Small Business'* (released Oct 2005)

05-1: *'Small Businesses that Export'* (released Jun 2005)

04-4: *'Small Business Outlook'* (released Mar 2004)

04-3: *'Lumber Dispute Big Issue for Small Business'* (released Dec 2004)

04-2: *'Small Business and Older Workers'* (released Oct 2004)

04-1: *'Small Business Suffers Gas Pains'* (released Jun 2004)

03-4: *'Small Business is Embracing the Internet'* (released Mar 2004)

03-3: *'Cost of Insurance is the Top Concern for Small Business in BC'* (released Dec 2003)

03-2: *'Chartered Bank Business Loans Continue to Decline'* (released Sep 2003)

03-1: *'Moonlighting in British Columbia'* (released Jun 2003)

02-4: *'Stay-at-Home Workers'* (released Mar 2003)

02-3: *'Profile of Women Entrepreneurs'* (released Jan 2003)

02-2: *'A Comparison of Small Business Size, 1993 and 2001'* (released Sep 2002)

02-1: *'Will Retiring Boomers Lead to Labour Bust?'* (released Jun 2002)

01-4: *'Expectations of Manufacturers Showing Signs of Improvement'* (released Mar 2002)

01-3: *'Business and Consumer Bankruptcies are on the Rise in BC'* (released Jan 2002)

01-2: *'The Benefits and Costs of a Higher Minimum Wage'* (released Nov 2001)

01-1: *'Small Business On-Line: Internet Use Among SMEs'* (released Sep 2001)

00-4: *'Co-operatives Grew Steadily Throughout the 1990s'* (released May 2001)

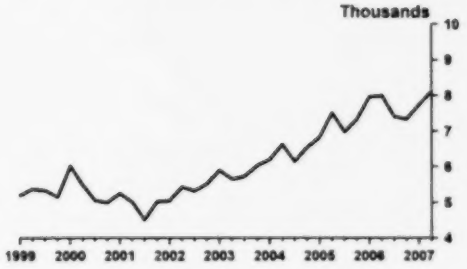
00-3: *'Profile of Self-Employed in British Columbia'* (released Mar 2001)

00-2: *'Latest Small Business Employment Numbers Show Three Year Changes'* (released Jan 2001)

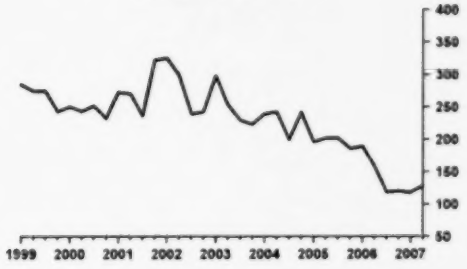
00-1: *'Some Distinctive Features of The Small Business Workplace'* (released Oct 2000)

Business Counts, Formations and Failures

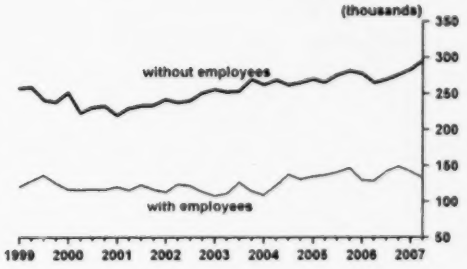
New Business Incorporations in British Columbia



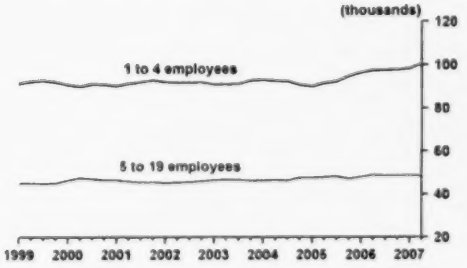
Number of Business Bankruptcies in British Columbia



Self-Employed Persons



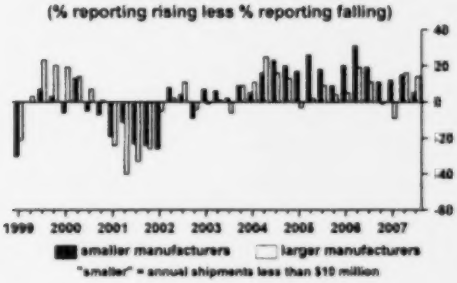
Small Businesses With Employees



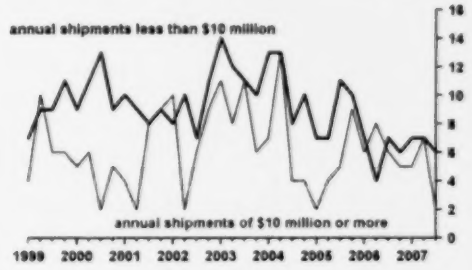
Business Conditions

Balance of Opinion on New Orders Received at Start of Quarter

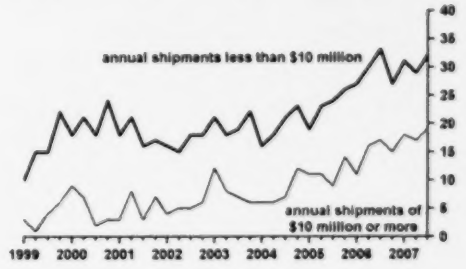
(% reporting rising less % reporting falling)



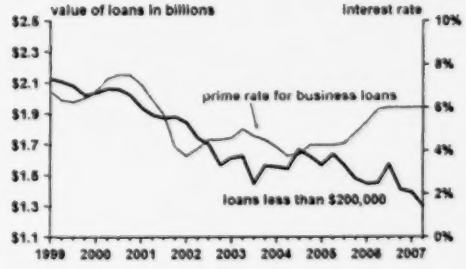
Per Cent of Manufacturers Experiencing Shortage of Working Capital



Per Cent of Manufacturers Experiencing Shortage of Skilled Labour



Chartered Bank Business Loans in British Columbia



Period	Active Employer Businesses [1] by number of employees						Employment [2] by number of employees in business				Self-employed [3]		
	Total	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	1-49	Total [4]	1-19	20-49	1-49	Total [5]	with paid help	without paid help
	('000)						('000)				('000)		
Annual Averages													
1999	154.6	92.0	26.8	18.2	11.9	148.9					381.4	127.8	248.8
2000	156.6	90.5	27.5	19.3	13.0	150.3	1,565.3	411.5	181.9	593.4	356.6	116.6	234.4
2001	156.9	91.5	27.2	18.5	12.4	149.7	1,593.0	415.9	186.8	602.7	351.4	118.7	228.9
2002	156.8	91.8	27.2	18.3	12.4	149.6	1,599.7	418.3	191.2	609.5	363.3	117.9	242.6
2003	157.6	91.4	27.8	18.7	12.5	150.4	1,634.3	425.0	197.9	623.0	376.3	114.9	257.7
2004	158.4	92.1	27.7	18.9	12.5	151.2	1,665.8	434.1	202.9	637.0	391.5	124.9	264.4
2005	160.7	92.1	28.2	19.5	13.3	153.0	1,709.2	441.7	207.2	649.0	415.8	139.6	273.1
2006	167.2	97.2	28.7	19.7	13.6	159.2	1,791.7	458.1	219.8	677.9	413.7	137.1	272.0
% change 2005-2006	4.0%	5.5%	1.9%	1.4%	2.3%	4.1%	4.8%	3.7%	6.1%	4.5%	-0.5%	-1.8%	-0.4%
Quarterly	*End of Quarter*						*Quarterly*				*Quarterly Averages*		
2004 Q1	158.7	93.0	27.5	18.7	12.3	151.6	1,620.0	421.3	195.2	616.6	374.3	109.2	262.3
Q2	158.5	92.5	27.7	18.8	12.3	151.3	1,680.6	437.4	205.1	642.5	392.7	122.5	268.4
Q3	158.0	92.4	27.5	18.6	12.3	150.8	1,670.5	442.3	208.4	650.7	400.7	137.3	261.9
Q4	158.4	90.6	28.1	19.4	13.0	151.0	1,692.1	435.4	202.8	638.3	398.2	130.7	265.1
2005 Q1	158.3	90.0	28.1	19.4	13.2	150.7	1,661.1	427.5	194.9	622.4	409.4	134.7	269.8
Q2	160.1	91.4	28.2	19.5	13.4	152.5	1,723.1	443.0	207.3	650.3	404.9	136.5	265.6
Q3	161.7	92.2	28.3	19.8	13.5	153.8	1,708.7	449.0	216.3	665.2	419.1	140.6	275.8
Q4	162.7	94.7	28.0	19.1	13.1	154.9	1,743.8	447.5	210.5	658.0	429.6	146.7	281.2
2006 Q1	165.4	96.3	28.4	19.5	13.4	157.5	1,740.4	445.4	207.7	653.1	412.0	129.6	277.8
Q2	167.8	97.3	28.8	20.0	13.6	159.8	1,801.8	462.1	220.6	682.6	398.0	128.5	265.1
Q3	167.8	97.5	28.8	19.7	13.7	159.7	1,796.0	465.2	226.8	692.0	417.9	141.7	269.5
Q4	167.8	97.6	28.8	19.7	13.7	159.7	1,828.5	459.7	224.2	683.9	426.8	148.7	275.7
2007 Q1	168.9	98.2	28.8	19.9	13.8	160.7	1,796.9	450.4	214.6	664.9	426.4	141.8	282.7
Q2	170.7	100.4	28.7	19.7	13.7	162.5	1,855.7	464.3	227.9	692.2	429.3	132.9	295.0
% change year-over-year last available quarter	1.7%	3.1%	-0.4%	-1.5%	0.6%	1.7%	3.0%	0.5%	3.3%	1.4%	7.9%	3.4%	11.3%
Monthly													
Sep-06											426.3	148.2	273.0
Oct-06											427.9	155.7	269.0
Nov-06											420.9	145.5	273.3
Dec-06											431.7	144.8	284.7
Jan-07											427.9	140.2	284.6
Feb-07											423.8	144.2	277.7
Mar-07											427.4	140.9	285.9
Apr-07											423.8	127.7	295.5
May-07											432.2	133.2	296.9
Jun-07											431.9	137.7	292.5
Jul-07											428.6	130.0	297.3
Aug-07											432.6	139.2	290.1
% change year-over-year last available month											1.9%	-1.0%	4.5%
year-to-date	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	428.5	136.6	290.1

Notes:

[1] Source: Business Register

[2] Source: Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours

[3] Source: Labour Force Survey

[4] Industrial aggregate excluding unclassified

[5] Total self-employed includes persons working in family business without pay

Source: Statistics Canada.
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Period	Business Formation Indicators: New BC Business Incorporations	Registrations Extraprovincial Companies (number)	Registrations Unincorporated Businesses	Bankruptcies: Business (number)	Consumer (number)
Annual Totals					
1996	22,848	2,061	20,367	948	6,436
1997	22,958	2,188	19,863	895	7,366
1998	20,759	2,233	19,507	1,031	7,327
1999	21,009	2,366	20,917	1,075	8,179
2000	21,515	2,528	20,822	976	9,181
2001	19,749	2,479	21,306	1,100	9,474
2002	21,262	2,383	22,487	1,105	9,527
2003	23,243	2,544	25,121	1,002	9,393
2004	25,428	2,456	25,244	921	8,386
2005	28,593	2,618	26,200	786	8,179
2006	30,667	3,088	26,783	587	7,022
% change 2005-2006	7.3%	18.0%	2.2%	-25.3%	-14.1%
Quarterly Totals					
2003 Q1	5,878	694	6,878	297	2,467
Q2	5,638	674	6,642	253	2,463
Q3	5,711	547	5,852	229	2,272
Q4	6,016	629	5,749	223	2,191
2004 Q1	6,175	755	6,835	239	2,299
Q2	6,602	547	6,655	242	2,254
Q3	6,128	618	5,796	199	1,909
Q4	6,523	536	5,958	241	1,924
2005 Q1	6,814	544	6,637	196	2,205
Q2	7,489	719	7,452	202	2,187
Q3	6,970	750	6,247	202	1,945
Q4	7,320	605	5,864	186	1,842
2006 Q1	7,958	821	7,325	189	1,943
Q2	7,984	843	7,231	159	1,885
Q3	7,399	678	6,374	119	1,644
Q4	7,326	746	5,853	120	1,550
2007 Q1	7,730	887	7,284	118	1,796
Q2	8,106	948	7,045	128	1,733
% change year-over-year last available quarter	1.5%	12.5%	-2.6%	-19.5%	-8.1%
Monthly					
Sep-06	2,517	210	2,064	50	583
Oct-06	2,509	275	2,225	42	587
Nov-06	2,454	269	2,041	41	526
Dec-06	2,363	202	1,587	37	437
Jan-07	2,527	288	2,288	50	551
Feb-07	2,520	258	2,307	33	609
Mar-07	2,683	341	2,689	35	636
Apr-07	2,398	293	2,147	42	574
May-07	2,887	322	2,343	42	606
Jun-07	2,821	333	2,555	44	553
Jul-07	2,455	264	2,046	36	526
Aug-07	2,577	258	2,263	-	-
year-to-date	20,868	2,357	18,638	282	4,055
% change year-over-year last available month	2.3%	12.7%	4.3%	-2.7%	8.7%

Period	Interest Rates: Bank Rate	Interest Rates: Prime Rate	Interest Rates: Conventional 5 Year Mortgage	Exchange Rate: Canadian $ Average Noon Spot Rate (U.S. ¢)	Consumer Price Index: BC	Consumer Price Index: Vancouver*	Consumer Price Index: Victoria*
		(per cent)				(2002=100)	
Annual Averages							
1998	5.10	6.60	6.93	67.48	93.4	93.0	93.7
1999	4.92	6.44	7.56	67.32	94.4	93.9	94.7
2000	5.77	7.27	8.35	67.34	96.1	96.0	96.2
2001	4.31	5.81	7.40	64.58	97.7	97.8	97.4
2002	2.71	4.21	7.02	63.69	100.0	100.0	100.0
2003	3.19	4.69	6.39	71.58	102.2	102.0	102.2
2004	2.50	4.00	6.23	76.98	104.2	104.0	104.6
2005	2.92	4.42	5.99	82.60	106.3	106.0	106.9
2006	4.31	5.81	6.66	88.18	108.1	108.0	108.5
% change 2005-2006	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.8%	1.7%	1.9%	1.6%
difference 2005-2006	1.40	1.40	0.67	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Quarterly Averages							
2004 Q1	2.67	4.17	5.85	75.90	102.9	102.6	103.0
Q2	2.25	3.75	6.45	73.57	104.5	104.3	104.8
Q3	2.33	3.83	6.38	76.51	104.7	104.5	105.1
Q4	2.75	4.25	6.25	81.94	104.9	104.7	105.3
2005 Q1	2.75	4.25	6.12	81.50	105.0	105.0	105.6
Q2	2.75	4.25	5.90	80.40	106.2	105.9	106.7
Q3	2.83	4.33	5.80	83.25	106.9	106.6	107.5
Q4	3.33	4.83	6.15	85.24	107.0	106.5	107.7
2006 Q1	3.83	5.33	6.40	86.62	106.8	106.5	107.4
Q2	4.42	5.92	6.82	89.11	108.4	108.1	108.9
Q3	4.50	6.00	6.83	89.19	108.7	108.5	109.1
Q4	4.50	6.00	6.60	87.78	108.6	108.8	108.8
2007 Q1	4.50	6.00	6.60	85.35	109.2	109.3	109.4
Q2	4.50	6.00	7.01	91.13	110.2	110.4	110.0
% change year-over-year last available quarter	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.3%	1.7%	2.1%	1.0%
difference year-over-year last available quarter	0.08	0.08	0.19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Monthly							
Sep-06	4.50	6.00	6.70	89.59	108.4	108.4	108.8
Oct-06	4.50	6.00	6.80	88.61	108.3	108.4	108.6
Nov-06	4.50	6.00	6.55	88.01	108.7	108.9	108.9
Dec-06	4.50	6.00	6.45	86.73	108.8	109.1	109.0
Jan-07	4.50	6.00	6.65	85.04	109.0	109.0	109.1
Feb-07	4.50	6.00	6.65	85.42	109.1	109.3	109.3
Mar-07	4.50	6.00	6.49	85.60	109.5	109.6	109.7
Apr-07	4.50	6.00	6.64	88.16	109.9	110.0	109.9
May-07	4.50	6.00	7.14	91.33	110.5	110.6	110.2
Jun-07	4.50	6.00	7.24	93.88	110.3	110.5	109.9
Jul-07	4.75	6.25	7.24	95.21	110.5	110.7	110.1
Aug-07	4.75	6.25	7.24	94.50	110.4	110.6	110.0
% change year-over-year last available month	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.7%	1.3%	1.7%	0.6%
difference year-over-year last available month	0.25	0.25	0.39	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Census Metropolitan Area

Period	Commercial Building Permits			Industrial Building Permits			Urban Housing Starts	
	BC	Vancouver*	Victoria*	BC	Vancouver*	Victoria*	BC	Vancouver*
	($ thousands)			($ thousands)			(number)	
Annual Totals								
2000	1,297,270	868,865	76,834	295,525	147,574	14,763	12,353	8,203
2001	1,171,233	718,860	86,782	221,353	105,178	21,843	15,689	10,862
2002	1,116,741	746,220	104,278	230,119	129,291	9,167	20,315	13,197
2003	1,129,623	607,764	134,420	244,024	90,082	20,451	24,720	15,626
2004	1,228,027	812,400	67,800	328,050	140,419	8,120	30,875	19,430
2005	1,886,405	1,099,029	183,804	346,203	148,198	9,103	31,119	18,914
2006	2,493,684	1,666,544	107,231	358,843	172,413	11,892	32,571	18,705
% change 2005-2006	32.2%	51.6%	-41.7%	3.7%	16.3%	30.6%	4.7%	-1.1%
Quarterly Totals								
2002 Q1	198,407	125,804	18,170	25,849	12,710	2,091	3,659	2,285
Q2	353,724	264,566	28,515	73,400	42,047	3,452	5,279	3,548
Q3	266,902	144,797	41,744	79,205	47,950	2,380	5,934	4,020
Q4	297,708	211,053	15,849	51,665	26,584	1,244	5,443	3,344
2003 Q1	200,086	107,691	27,775	40,679	22,785	1,003	4,206	2,588
Q2	313,669	156,577	29,849	65,985	16,043	1,500	6,097	3,740
Q3	355,162	159,179	54,930	75,441	28,652	12,986	7,678	5,146
Q4	260,706	184,317	21,866	61,919	22,602	4,962	6,739	4,152
2004 Q1	260,672	174,174	14,042	47,164	10,009	3,393	6,079	3,698
Q2	374,553	266,254	17,076	79,549	41,841	1,791	9,008	6,064
Q3	328,277	198,638	13,676	92,804	28,585	1,781	8,533	5,437
Q4	264,525	173,334	23,006	108,533	59,984	1,155	7,255	4,231
2005 Q1	474,469	316,974	19,502	64,891	29,554	5,631	6,240	4,112
Q2	561,904	368,490	45,246	84,315	28,872	928	8,073	4,462
Q3	492,396	248,635	73,290	98,228	39,817	1,897	8,798	5,359
Q4	357,636	164,930	45,766	98,769	49,955	647	8,008	4,981
2006 Q1	440,817	290,979	30,288	67,757	24,401	6,115	7,939	5,093
Q2	621,372	389,719	36,636	97,698	36,187	3,091	8,371	4,868
Q3	617,789	391,151	23,068	106,359	64,503	1,670	8,546	4,776
Q4	813,706	594,695	17,239	87,029	47,322	1,016	7,715	3,968
2007 Q1	682,419	460,648	10,057	70,180	33,271	4,287	7,228	4,329
Q2	857,380	646,925	29,478	77,897	24,956	4,028	8,782	5,015
% change year-over-year last available quarter	38.0%	66.0%	-19.5%	-20.3%	-31.0%	30.3%	4.9%	3.0%
Monthly								
Sep-06	156,534	89,684	3,688	43,272	30,230	113	2,718	1,300
Oct-06	395,782	308,525	4,946	22,740	5,653	89	2,933	1,256
Nov-06	283,389	196,539	4,005	47,232	33,534	545	2,531	1,405
Dec-06	134,535	89,631	8,288	17,057	8,135	382	2,251	1,307
Jan-07	199,805	133,306	2,841	21,902	8,563	1,662	2,538	1,327
Feb-07	247,412	161,261	4,913	25,323	11,648	2,528	2,070	1,248
Mar-07	235,202	166,081	2,303	22,955	13,060	97	2,620	1,754
Apr-07	219,702	173,224	7,084	23,940	7,767	2,460	2,836	1,428
May-07	292,370	205,321	10,806	18,311	4,914	764	2,998	1,902
Jun-07	345,308	268,380	11,588	35,646	12,275	804	2,948	1,685
Jul-07	174,440	107,978	11,387	30,511	10,711	213	2,842	1,524
Aug-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,804	1,855
year-to-date	1,714,239	1,215,551	50,922	178,588	68,938	8,528	21,656	12,723
% change year-over-year last available month	-29.2%	-14.7%	-31.8%	27.6%	-29.4%	-68.4%	16.1%	41.3%

* Census Metropolitan Area

Sources: Canada Mortgage and Housing, Statistics Canada.
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Period	Chartered Bank Business Loans in British Columbia			
	Less than $200,000	$200,000 to $500,000	Greater than $500,000	Total
	($ millions)			
Annual Averages				
1996	1,861	1,508	9,162	12,530
1997	1,985	1,724	10,081	13,790
1998	2,172	1,825	11,077	15,074
1999	2,084	1,710	10,807	14,601
2000	2,045	1,605	10,575	14,224
2001	1,896	1,516	9,746	13,158
2002	1,710	1,393	9,373	12,475
2003	1,558	1,297	9,491	12,347
2004	1,597	1,346	9,730	12,673
2005	1,561	1,377	10,490	13,428
2006	1,439	1,405	12,037	14,880
% change 2005-2006	-7.8%	2.0%	14.7%	10.8%
Quarterly				
1999 Q1	2,128	1,792	10,908	14,828
Q2	2,108	1,735	10,975	14,818
Q3	2,080	1,686	10,876	14,642
Q4	2,020	1,627	10,467	14,114
2000 Q1	2,035	1,631	10,636	14,302
Q2	2,063	1,638	10,812	14,513
Q3	2,059	1,586	10,608	14,253
Q4	2,021	1,564	10,244	13,829
2001 Q1	1,942	1,561	10,171	13,674
Q2	1,890	1,539	9,552	12,981
Q3	1,873	1,502	9,599	12,974
Q4	1,879	1,461	9,662	13,002
2002 Q1	1,842	1,484	9,912	13,238
Q2	1,742	1,439	9,897	13,078
Q3	1,702	1,400	9,344	12,446
Q4	1,552	1,247	8,337	11,136
2003 Q1	1,599	1,312	9,159	12,070
Q2	1,626	1,327	9,795	12,748
Q3	1,445	1,292	9,700	12,437
Q4	1,563	1,258	9,311	12,132
2004 Q1	1,555	1,337	9,560	12,452
Q2	1,545	1,350	9,928	12,823
Q3	1,666	1,348	9,549	12,563
Q4	1,622	1,349	9,882	12,853
2005 Q1	1,566	1,363	10,319	13,248
Q2	1,637	1,388	10,745	13,770
Q3	1,564	1,386	10,206	13,156
Q4	1,478	1,370	10,691	13,539
2006 Q1	1,447	1,345	11,450	14,242
Q2	1,452	1,344	11,899	14,695
Q3	1,449	1,465	12,338	15,252
Q4	1,408	1,465	12,459	15,332
2007 Q1	1,391	1,541	13,227	16,159
Q2	1,300	1,563	13,994	16,857
% change year-over-year last available quarter	-10.5%	16.3%	17.6%	14.7%

Source: Bank of Canada.

Period	Manufacturers' Outlook for Business Conditions Companies With Annual Shipments Less Than $10 Million Balance of Opinion at the Beginning of Quarter* (net of positive & negative percentages) Inventory Levels High or Low	Orders Rising or Falling (index)	Anticipated Production This Quarter	Percent of Manufacturers Experiencing Production Difficulties From: Working Capital Shortage	Skilled Labour Shortage (%)	Unskilled Labour Shortage
Annual Averages						
1998	8	-13	-7	10	14	1
1999	6	-5	5	9	16	2
2000	8	-1	6	11	20	2
2001	9	-19	-9	9	18	3
2002	1	-6	-1	9	17	3
2003	7	6	11	12	20	2
2004	5	16	16	11	20	5
2005	3	18	16	9	23	8
2006	2	20	19	6	29	12
Quarterly						
2001 Q1	6	-19	-10	10	18	2
Q2	13	-11	19	9	21	3
Q3	10	-23	-6	8	16	3
Q4	8	-24	-38	9	17	3
2002 Q1	3	-26	-16	8	16	4
Q2	2	8	27	10	15	2
Q3	-1	4	3	7	18	4
Q4	1	-9	-17	11	18	3
2003 Q1	6	7	2	14	21	3
Q2	8	6	22	12	18	1
Q3	8	2	10	11	19	2
Q4	7	9	8	10	22	3
2004 Q1	7	5	-2	13	16	3
Q2	5	16	31	13	18	4
Q3	2	23	25	8	21	7
Q4	6	20	11	10	23	6
2005 Q1	1	17	12	7	19	6
Q2	3	26	29	7	23	7
Q3	6	18	22	11	24	8
Q4	2	9	2	10	26	9
2006 Q1	9	20	15	7	27	8
Q2	4	31	37	4	30	9
Q3	-3	19	16	7	33	14
Q4	-1	11	7	6	27	16
2007 Q1	1	12	13	7	31	20
Q2	4	15	26	7	29	16
Q3	1	5	15	6	32	18

* **Note:** For Inventory Levels, a positive balance indicates too much inventory, and is thus unfavourable. For New Orders and Production, a positive balance of opinion is favourable.

Note: These data are gathered from the *Business Conditions Survey*, which is conducted quarterly in January, April, July and October. Most responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Manufacturers with more employees have a correspondingly larger impact on the results.

Source: Statistics Canada.
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Period	Manufacturers' Outlook for Business Conditions Companies With Annual Shipments of $10 Million or More Balance of Opinion at the Beginning of Quarter* (net of positive & negative percentages) Inventory Levels High or Low	Orders Rising or Falling (index)	Anticipated Production This Quarter	Percent of Manufacturers Experiencing Production Difficulties From: Working Capital Shortage	Skilled Labour Shortage (%)	Unskilled Labour Shortage
Annual Averages						
1998	32	-16	-1	7	3	0
1999	19	6	10	7	4	0
2000	10	10	11	5	5	1
2001	24	-31	-5	6	5	0
2002	15	1	5	7	5	1
2003	15	1	9	9	8	1
2004	7	16	10	7	8	2
2005	12	3	6	5	11	5
2006	8	9	11	6	15	8
Quarterly						
2001 Q1	19	-24	-7	4	3	0
Q2	27	-40	4	2	8	0
Q3	37	-33	-9	8	3	1
Q4	14	-26	-7	9	7	0
2002 Q1	15	-5	-2	10	4	1
Q2	13	2	15	2	5	0
Q3	13	11	6	6	5	0
Q4	19	-4	-1	9	6	1
2003 Q1	16	-1	-8	11	12	0
Q2	15	1	15	8	8	1
Q3	20	-6	18	11	7	0
Q4	10	9	10	6	6	1
2004 Q1	5	11	2	7	6	1
Q2	-1	25	24	13	6	1
Q3	16	16	7	4	7	2
Q4	9	13	7	4	12	2
2005 Q1	14	-3	-15	2	11	4
Q2	13	2	26	4	11	5
Q3	9	9	17	5	9	5
Q4	10	4	-3	9	14	4
2006 Q1	7	5	12	6	11	6
Q2	14	19	26	8	16	6
Q3	5	11	10	6	17	11
Q4	6	-1	-6	5	15	9
2007 Q1	17	-9	-9	5	18	10
Q2	22	16	30	7	17	10
Q3	1	14	21	2	19	12

* **Note:** For Inventory Levels, a positive balance indicates too much inventory, and is thus unfavourable. For New Orders and Production, a positive balance of opinion is favourable.

Note: These data are gathered from the *Business Conditions Survey*, which is conducted quarterly in January, April, July and October. Most responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Manufacturers with more employees have a correspondingly larger impact on the results.

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